

# The Daily Gazetteer!

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26. 1739.

No. 1329.



HERE cannot be any Thing more arrogant or impertinent, than for Men to value themselves on their Prosperity, or to encourage others to compliment them thereon; especially where that Prosperity flows merely from the Good-Will of Fortune, and not at all from their Deserts.

In the first Place, the very Liking of this Praise is a Taste. For that a Man is well-born, that he inherits a good Estate, that he by Accident attains to an unlook'd-for Felicity, is no more laudable in us, than his being of a proper Stature, having fine Hair, or a healthy Constitution. Whoever, therefore, praises these Things, in Order to make their Court to him, or commends them as Things in his Possession, tacitly satyrizes him. For what is it better than telling him, that he has nothing in himself great or noble, and that therefore they are bound to compliment him upon what he enjoys from the Gift of Fortune? Which is certainly a Tenure whereon no wise Man would value any Thing. On this Head there is a Saying of *Alexander*, which deserves as much to be admired, as any that ever fell from the Mouth of *Socrates*. I owe, said he, more to Aristotle than to Philip; since the former taught me how to behave as a King, and the latter only put me in a Condition of being so. That a Man uses Prosperity properly, is a Subject for Panegyrick, because it depends upon him; but to cry up a Man for being prosperous is ridiculous, because all Men would be prosperous if they could, and no Man is prosperous because he would be so.

One cannot conceive any Thing more self-evident than this Method of Reasoning, and yet we see People offending against it every Day; I do not mean the Mob, or common Sort of People, but those who would pass for Men of Taste and Judgment, who undervalue other People's Opinions, and boast such a Superiority of Sense, as ought to exempt them at least from being frailer than their Neighbours. *Hortensius*, says one of these Sort of People, is not a Man of Yesterday, his Family were ennobled before other Families were heard of; we ought to submit to the Authority of such Men, but it grates People to be the Subjects of such as they remember to have been on the Level with themselves. Doubtless this Sort of Stuff will sound very agreeably in the Ears of a Man who has nothing to depend upon but his Rank; nothing to distinguish him from the Herd but the Merit of his Ancestors. He has been used to this Sort of Discourse from his Nursery, he heard it as he grew up from his Grooms, and it broke upon him like Thunder from his Tenants, when he feasted them on his coming to Age. Neither is it wonderful, that the Vulgar should so easily swallow this, since an old Error is always more grateful to their Palate than a new Truth. Their Fathers thought the Father of *Hortensius* a great Man, therefore they ought to think on so: This is good popular Logic, and a bold Man he who dares dispute it. Yet, after all, What is there in this? A Man of Yesterday may be a Man of as great Abilities, of as great Probity, and as worthy of Honours, as that Ancestor of *Hortensius* in whom his Family was ennobled. Shall we then deny Respect to this new Man, because he is a new Man? Shall we despise that in the Living which we honour in the Dead? Shall we pay to *Hortensius* the Homage due to his Great Grandfather? And shall we at the same time make it a Point to refuse a decent Regard for these Virtues in *Curio*, which distinguished the Great Grandfather of *Hortensius*, and lifted his Family from the Level with others? Custom may sanctify this, Clamour may defend it; but Reason, unprejudiced Reason, will call it Folly.

It is the same Thing with Respect to Estate. What is it to the Publick tho' *Pompeius* is possessed of Twenty-five Thousand a Year, he may have mean and selfish Notions for all that? But, perhaps, it is said he did not acquire this, it came to him from his Father, or his Uncle: And what then? If *Pompeius* employs this great Fortune in a generous and publick-spirited Manner; if he is fully satisfy'd with the happy Lot in which Providence has cast him;

and does not join to a great Estate the preposterous Desire of making it greater; if his Wealth does not puff him up; if he is generous to the Poor; if he is tender to his Tenants; if he is ready to launch out great Sums for the Service of his Country, then you may compliment *Pompeius*; not on Account of his Estate, but on the Uses to which he applies it. But, if with all this immense Wealth, we see the Man poor in his own Opinion, expressed by mean and servile Endeavours to scrape up more; if in spite of his good Fortune he is peevish, and never shows his Publick Spirit, but where it may be done at the Expence of the Publick rather than his own; if he is niggardly to his Friends and implacable to his Enemies; What Merit can he borrow from his Estate? We may with great Truth say, that he is a rich Man; we may, in this Sense, say that he is a great Man; but, for the Love of Heaven, Why should we say that he is a good Man? or prefer him to others who have less Estates, and make a better Use of them than he? Private Purposes may be, indeed, served by such Praises; (for a Man must be a Miser indeed, who will not feed his Parasites) but to recommend a Man to the Publick on the Score of his Estate, is absurd in the highest Degree. On that Score he may be rever'd, indeed, amongst his Tenants; but every Man who has an independent Property will think himself, and with all the Reason in the World, as good a Man as he.

There is another Topic of Modern Praises, as ill-founded as any of these, and that is the commending a Man for his Wit, when he never shows that Wit, but at the Expence of Common Sense, and accompanied with Ill-Nature. If *Piso's* Vein be of this Sort; if he sports alike with Religion, Government, and Morality; if he is bright in his Expressions, and at the same time dark in his Intentions; you may persuade me that he has Parts, but you yourself cannot love those Parts, when put to such a Use. You may, indeed, say you do; but you may say it is Night at Noon, or you may deceive yourself, by not considering exactly what you are saying. You are pleased with *Piso's* Wit on certain Subjects: The Reason is, because your Malice and his point the same Way. But suppose his Wit directed against Things which you think sacred, What would you think of it then? Suppose he took it in his Head to expose your Family, you might think his Reflections witty, but, I dare say, you would think them wrong placed. Wit then, like Birth and Fortune, is not the proper Subject of Panegyrick, till it is made so by the Prudence of the Possessor. All general Encomiums upon it are unjust and unnatural; indeed no more to the Purpose than complimenting a Man upon his wearing a fine Sword, which he may do, and be an Assassin. These Things are and will be wrong in their Nature, let who will espouse them, or let them be ever so artfully disguised, or elegantly dress'd out. Truth is the Soul of Eulogy, and where it is wanting, nothing can supply its Place.

It would be tedious and little to the Purpose to enumerate any more Instances of this Sort, I shall content myself therefore with remarking, that the contrary Practice of Satyrizing for what is not in a Man's Power to have or to do, is equally unjust, equally unreasonable, and ought therefore to be equally ridiculous. 'Tis very true that all Satyrists ancient and modern have offended against Rule, and have upbraided such as they wrote against, on the Head of their Birth, their Fortune, or their Persons. But Custom can never establish either the Justice or the Truth of a Thing, where they were not before; and therefore I think this Objection is so far from overturning my Rule, that it really serves to shew the Necessity of it. For, if an ill Custom hath gone near to introduce an Error in the Opinion of the Generality of Mankind, there is the utmost Reason for shewing the Falseness and Iniquity of this Custom, that it may impose on Men no longer. It is no Excuse on this Head to say, that the *Greek* and *Latin*, the *French* and *Italian* Poets are universally censured, who are yet esteemed excellent in their Kind by the severest Critics. For in this Light we do not condemn their Wit, but their Morals; we do not say that they are ill Poets, but that they are ill Men. Lampoons and Libels may contain Wit, Spirit, and fine Language; but this only makes their Authors more culpable, since

surely the Prostituting Abilities is an Offence not only against the Laws of Men but of Nature. Those who think otherwise suffer their Understanding to be dazzled by the Brightness of the Author's Genius, and most preposterously suppose, that the Beauty of Expression may atone for Faults in Sentiments, which is not a grain more absurd than if they should say, a handsome Woman is to be excused for being a Jilt, the Perfections of her Person making Amends for the Deformity of her Mind.

To apply these Observations to the Writings of the present Times: We meet every Day with Papers full of extravagant Praise, or of as extravagant Satyr. These therefore Men of Sense and Impartiality must never swallow in the Gross, but must in the first place separate whatever is founded on these false tho' common Topics. These taken away, together with those Exaggerations which are natural to Panegyrist and Satyrists, the true Character of the Person is contracted within a very narrow Compass, and a true Judgment thereof may be form'd with Ease and Certainty enough. But in this Case the Reader must carefully observe, that the main Points in the Character are established on sound, and not on supposititious Principles. For Instance, he must see, that the Love of his Country is not ascribed to a Man on account of his being of a certain Party; because this is really no Proof at all. One of the Party says this; all the Party are ready to vouch it; a Reader inclined to the Party readily believes it; but a Man of Sense and Impartiality reasons otherwise. He does not immediately conclude, as a Reader of the other Party would have done, that such a Man is an Enemy to his Country; but taking the whole Character together, he considers whether the Virtues ascribed to the Man, and the Actions done by him, can fairly entitle him to the Praises bestowed upon him. This is the only true Method of Judging of the Merits of the Cause, and of the Worth of a Panegyrick, or of a Satyre, in a moral Sense; as to its Worth in another, that is, in the Sense of a Performance of Wit or Humour, I leave that to another Set of Critics: But then I must observe, that whatever Judgment they give amounts to no more than this; Here is a Person handsomely flattered, There a Man exquisitely abused.

The same Remarks may be of great Use in general Conversations, which too often turn upon the same Subjects. There are at present a Multitude of fluent Speakers, who delight in nothing so much as in manifesting their Capacities in crying up or crying down Men in eminent Stations. In this respect they are exactly what Mr. *Dryden* describes *Zimri* to have been,

So over-violent, or over-civil,  
That ev'ry Man with him is God, or Devil.

A Man of this Constitution runs the Grosse of the Company by his Vociferation, and bears down ordinary Understandings by his Volubility of Tongue. But the wiser Part of his Audience are content to let him breathe himself before they interpose, and when he has finish'd his Piece, they have more Respect to the Out-lines than to the Colouring, and are in greater Concern to know whether the Picture is like, than whether it be well done; because it is of much greater Importance to inform the Judgment, than to amuse the Fancy or gratify the Passions. Yet into these Faults the Generality of Hearers naturally fall. What is it to me, crys one, whether what the Gentleman says be right or wrong? He is a cleaver Fellow, I'm sure, and talks well! My Friend, says another who is in the same Sentiments with the Speaker, Cut away; he shew'd the Patriot in a fine Light, and man'd the Great Man unmercifully. But what appears from these Decisions? Why certainly, that the first is such a lukewarm Lover of Truth, as to suffer Falseness to take place of her whenever she is better dress'd; and the latter is so intoxicated with Party Prejudices, as to think that Truth and Justice ought to give way whenever the Cause requires it.

It may possibly be said, that in handling these Matters, I have myself handled the Pencil pretty boldly. But for my Discharge I need only remark, that this Objection regards a Fact altogether within every Reader's Knowledge; to the Conscience then of every Reader I appeal, and desire him only to reflect, whether he has not in Print and in Speech met with such Panegyrics, and such Satyrs as I have describ'd? Whether

Whether he does not believe, that it is of greater Consequence to decide justly on the moral Worth of such Pieces, than on their Value as witty Performances? This being done, I shall without Pain submit the Usefulness of this Paper to his Consideration; being desirous, that in my own, as well as in other Peoples Cases, Use, and not Shew, should be chiefly regarded. Papers written to serve the Purposes of Parties must do Hurt; Papers written to amuse Mens Fancies may do Hurt; but Papers written to inform the Judgment cannot. For either they are true, and then they will answer their End; or they are false, and then the Refutation of them will answer their End; and which-ever Way Truth is served is no great Matter, since either Way the Publick is the Gainer.

R. FREEMAN.

Extract of a Letter from Kaminitic of Aug. 6. O. S.

THE Turks who were at Choczim have obtained 4 Days Time to retire with their Families and Eff. etc. The Lieutenant General Gustavus de Biron and Major General Keyserling are march'd with 6000 Men to carry the Seraskier of Choczim, who was taken Prisoner there with several hundred Janissaries and their Officers, to Kioa. Several thousand Carriages taken from the Enemy are moreover carry'd to the Ukraine, in which Number there are 500 laden with all the Seraskier's Treasure and Eff. etc. The Russians found in Choczim a fine Train of Artillery consisting of 200 Brass Guns, besides a Magazine well furnish'd with Ammunition and Provisions. General Munich having garison'd the Town and Citadel of Choczim with several Battalions, decamp'd towards Jassy to complete the Reduction of Moldavia, which neither the Turks nor Tartars being able to oppose, the former are retir'd towards Bender and the Danube, and the latter are return'd to the Budziac Tartary. The Russians still hope to take Bender before the Campaign is ended. Most of the Greeks and the other Christian Inhabitants of Moldavia have declar'd in favour of Prince Cantimir, that he shall be Hospodar of that Province. Tho' the Tartars are retir'd out of that Country, yet some of their Parties remain there still, which burn and destroy every Part where they imagine the Russians will come.

Stockholm, Sept. 6. O. S. M. Bestuchef the Russian Minister here has declared, that the Czarina could not but take Umbrage at the great Detachment sent to Finland, as well as at the Talk reviv'd upon that Occasion, and what was said about the Affair of M. Sinclair notwithstanding the solemn Declaration made by that Prince as soon as she was inform'd of that Murder. Upon this, Answer was made to M. Bestuchef, that the King thought he might make what Motions he pleas'd in his own Dominions, without asking Leave of the neighbouring Powers; that Russia had made a considerable Augmentation of its Troops on the Frontiers of Finland without any Dislike of it shewn by his Swedish Majesty; and that as to the common Talk, either about the Forces that are assembl'd in Finland, or about M. Sinclair, they were only random Conjectures that could not govern or direct what Measures either of the Powers thought fit to take for their Honour or Security. Mean time Orders are given out to continue the Levies of Soldiers throughout the Kingdom.

Madrid, Aug. 30. O. S. We are assur'd, that the Marquis de Villarias, Secretary of State, has declared to M. Vander Meer, the Dutch Ambassador here, that by the Accounts which the Council of the Indies have received from divers of the Spanish Ports in America, it appears, that several of the Dutch Vessels have been detained there for exercising a contraband Trade, but that others indeed had been taken that were in no wise guilty, and that therefore the latter should be forthwith released; and that it would be a Pleasure to the King upon this Occasion to give an eminent Proof of his Friendship and Regard for the Republick of Holland.

#### HOME PORTS.

Deal, Sept. 24. Wind, N. E. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Argyle and Alderney, with the Grove, Pearson, the Pompey, Gollop, and the Godley, Worcester, all three Tenders. Arrived the Mary Robinson, from Virginia.

Arrived,

At New England, the Swan, Selew, from Cadiz.

#### LONDON.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, has been pleas'd to appoint Mr. Carter of Coventry to be one of the Grooms of

the Chamber to his Majesty, in the Room of Mr. Thomas Martin deceased.

Last Week died at Bridgnorth in the County of Salop William Chetwynd, Esq; a young Gentleman possess'd of an Estate of 12000 l. a Year, which devolves to Thomas Chetwynd, Esq; his next Brother.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when several Ships of War were put into Commission.

To-morrow will be held a General Council at Kensington, at which time it is believed his Majesty will dispose of all the vacant Governments and Regiments.

We hear, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford is appointed Governor of Kingston upon Hull in the County of York, in the Room of General Montagu deceased.

On Monday next Mr. Lucock's Brown Mare Bessy Bell, is to run against Mr. Martingale's Chestnut Mare Molly Mole, for 40 Guineas, on Epsom Downs.

Several Additional Hands are employed for getting in Readiness the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench, at Westminster-Hall, against the ensuing Term.

On Wednesday next will begin the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, at the Town Court-House adjoining to Westminster-Hall.

Last Monday Night a Fire was discovered in Clerkenwell Bridewell, in a Part wherein some Hemp was contained, but by immediate Help it was soon extinguished.

Yesterday in the Afternoon one Low, a Grenadier belonging to the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by Justice Manley, for Cutting, Maiming, and desperately Wounding his reputed Wife, so that her Life is despaired of; as also for Shooting another Woman in the Arm and into the Body, where several Slugs are lodged, so that her Life is likewise despaired of. This was done in Brown's-Court, Thieving-Lane, Westminster; and they are under the Hands of several Surgeons, but little Hopes of their Recovery.

The large Demand for Shares of Tickets at Mr. Wilson's Office, at Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, has induced him to divide so low as the Sixteenth Part of a Ticket, at the same Price as before. His Method is, and always hath been, to endorse each Proprietor's Name on the Backside of every Ticket so shared, expressing the Part they are entitled to, and immediately on each Ticket's being all shared (for the better Security of the Proprietors) he deposits them with an eminent Banker, there to abide till the Lottery is drawn, and the Prizes delivered. The Tickets, as well as Shares, are always to be had at his Office at the Market Price; and those Adventurers who register the Number of their Tickets or Share with him will have immediate Accounts sent of their Success (if in Town) or to any Part of Great Britain, &c.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	04 55	05 18

Bank Stock 139 1-4th to 139. India 155 1-half to 154 3-4ths. South Sea 94 1-8th to 93 3-4ths. Old Annuity 109 3-8ths to 108 1-8th. New ditto 107 1-8th to 106 7-8ths to 107. Three per Cent. 98. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 2 l. 18 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 19 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 8 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 7 s. 6 d.

Pay-Office, Sept. 12, 1739.

THESE are to give Notice, That the Widows of the Commission and Warrant Officers of His Majesty's Royal Navy, will be paid their Pensions and Bounty due to the 31st of August, 1739. at the Pay-Office in Broad street; viz. The Captains, Lieutenants, and Masters Widows, on Tuesday the 2d of October next; the Boat-swains and Gunners Widows, on Wednesday the 3d; and the Widows of the Carpenters, Purfers, Surgeons, and the rest, on Thursday the 4th, between the Hours of Ten and Two; and every Tuesday afterwards, between the same Hours. And all Widows who inhabit in London, or the Parts adjacent, are to take Notice, That the Pension, or Bounty, will not be paid, unless they come in Person to receive it, or that their Attorney does bring a Certificate from the Minister or Churchwardens of the Parish they belong to, shewing the Cause of their Inability.

This Day is published,  
(Price One Shilling)

SOME Thoughts upon the Grounds of Man's Expectation of a Future State, from the Principles of Reason. Drawn up for the Use of a Gentleman who desired whether there really was any Thing we have either to fear or to hope for beyond this present Life.

An Epistle from a Gentleman to his Friend.

To which are added, Two short Chapters concerning the Usefulness or Advantage of a farther Revelation; and an Introduction, shewing the apparent Influence which the Belief of an After-State has upon the human Temper and Actions.

By C. FLEMING.

Printed for D. Farmer, at the King's Arms in St. Paul's Church-yard.

The following are New Maps, relating to the present War between the Emperor, the Czarina, and the Grand Seigneur.

1. A New Map of Hungary, and of the Countries, Provinces, &c. bordering thereon, from Vienna to Constantinople. 2 s.
  2. The Theatre of War on the Niefter between the Russians and Turks. Done at Petersburg. 1 s. 6 d.
  3. The Bannat of Temeswar, divided into several Districts, with the Post Roads, Relays, &c. By Du Per. 1 s. 6 d.
  4. De Lisle's Map of the Caspian Sea. On two Sheets of Imperial Paper. Done by Order of her Czarina Majesty. By Vanverden. 2 s.
  5. De Lisle's Map of the Kingdoms of Dalmatia, Bohemia, Servia, Croatia and Albania, shewing, the present Scene of Action, in a large Scale, the War between the Emperor and Grand Seigneur. 1 s. 6 d.
  6. Route des Postes, & des Voitures pour les Marchandises, & pour les Voyages per l'Empire dans les principaux Etats de l'Europe. 2 s.
  7. A new Map of the Persian Empire and the Borders of the Great Turk, from Constantinople to the Mogul's Country. In two Sheets. 2 s.
  8. The true Situation of the Turkish Chersonesus, or Crimea Tartary, describ'd in a large Scale. Done at Petersburg, by the Academy of Sciences. In three Sheets of Imperial Paper. 2 s. 6 d.
  9. De Lisle's Map of Little Tartary and the Black Sea, shewing the Frontiers between the Russians and Turks in Europe and Asia. 1 s. 6 d.
  10. A Map of all Greece and the Archipelago, from the Observations of Mess. Wheeler and Tournet. In two large Sheets. By De Lisle. 2 s.
- All sold by Phil. Overton, Map and Printseller, against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleetstreet.
- N. B. These new Maps are distinguish'd from all others by their Titles being in Latin or French.

#### Concerning Gleet and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleet and Seminal Weaknesses, whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollution sui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infect the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectic Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption, which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleet, Seminal Effusions, involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabeta, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe, and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years been experience'd never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleet known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels, and Urinary Passages, which almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels to an immense Degree, inasmuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigu'd with Gleet or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surpris'd at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleet and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be said in it, and this All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Effect, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radcliffe's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with, succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.